

(12) UK Patent Application (19) GB (11) 2 168 795 A

(43) Application published 25 Jun 1986

(21) Application No 8528134

(22) Date of filing 14 Nov 1985

(30) Priority data

(31) 670477

(32) 14 Nov 1984

(33) US

(71) Applicant

J. C. Manufacturing Inc (USA-Minnesota),
1173 Osborne Road, Spring Lake Park, MN 55432, United
States of America

(72) Inventor

Joseph C. Kurak

(74) Agent and/or Address for Service

Haseltine Lake & Co., Hazlitt House, 28 Southampton
Buildings, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1AT

(51) INT CL⁴
F41C 27/06

(52) Domestic classification (Edition H):
F3C BA

(56) Documents cited
GB 1103153

(58) Field of search
F3C

Selected US specifications from IPC sub-class F41C

(54) Reconfiguring automatic rifle, to include grenade launching function

(57) An apparatus for reconfiguring an automatic rifle for quick attachment and detachment of a grenade launcher 32 comprises an upper rack 42 securable to the barrel 16 of the rifle and a lower rack 34 to which the grenade launcher 32 can be secured. The upper and lower racks 42, 34 carry quick connect/disconnect fittings 66, 68, 78, 80 for mating and unmating of the launcher 32 with regard to the rifle. A hand guard 26 surrounding a portion of the barrel 16 and the upper rack 42 is provided with apertures 70, 72 to provide access between the connect/disconnect fittings 78, 80 on the lower rack and the fittings 66, 68 on the upper rack.

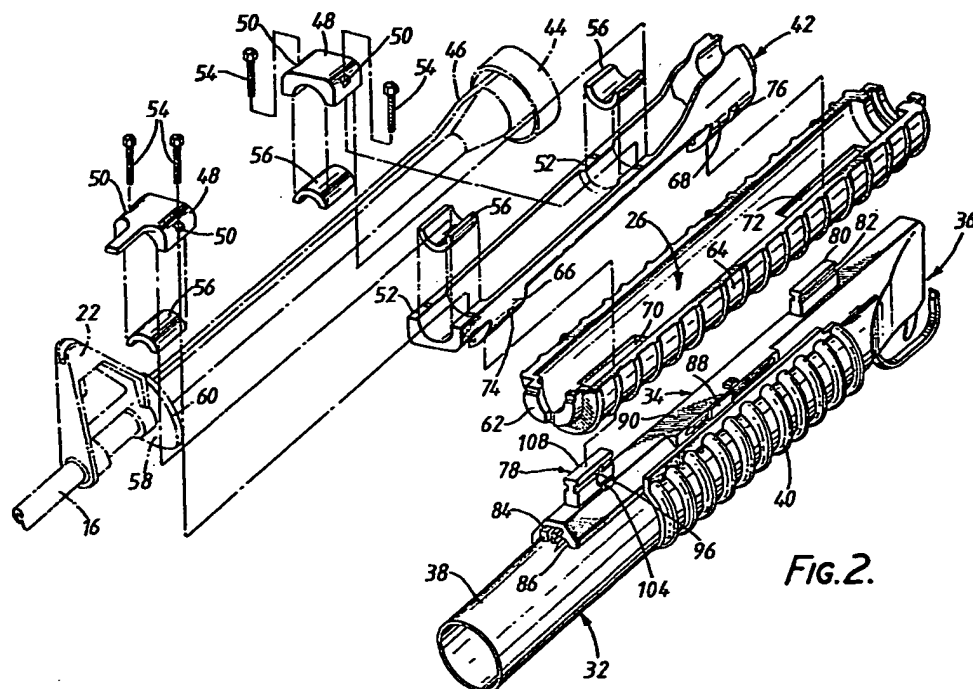


FIG. 2.

1/3

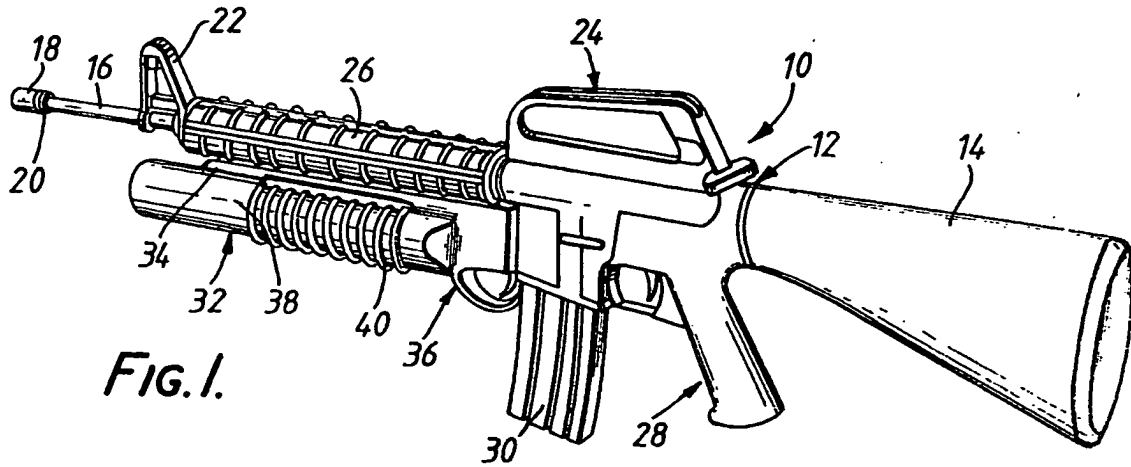


FIG. 1.

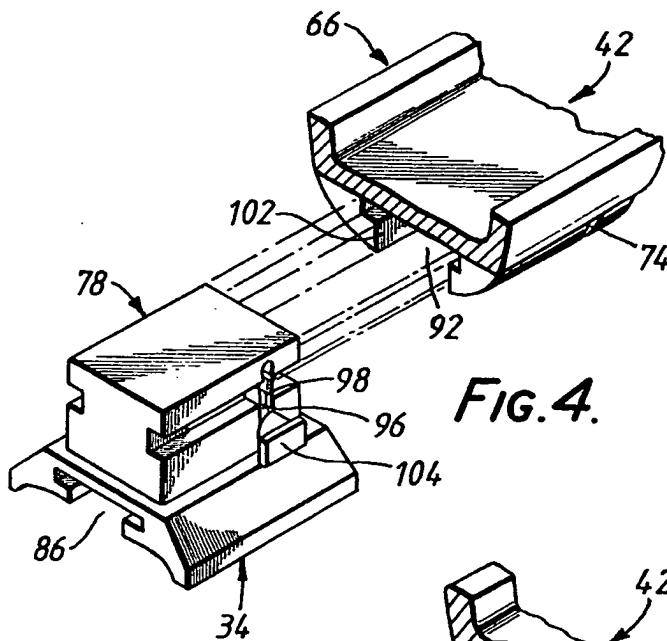


FIG. 4.

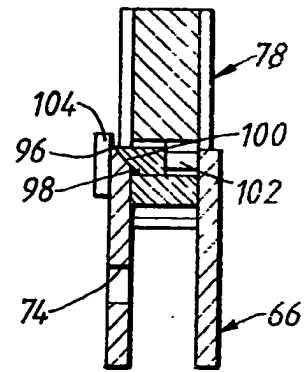


FIG. 5.

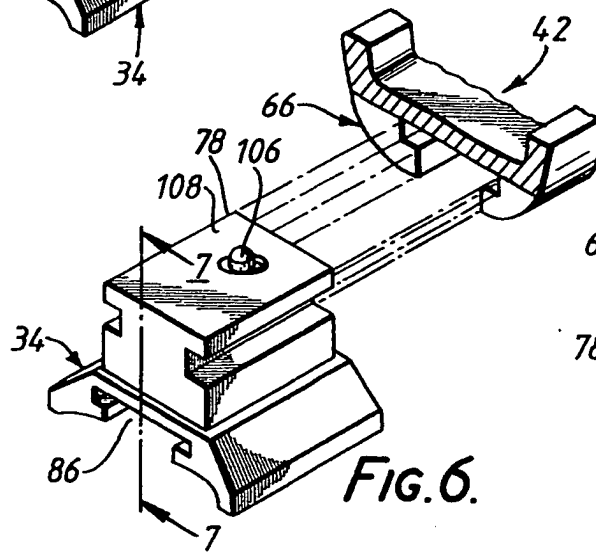


FIG. 6.

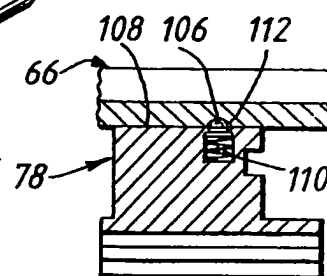


FIG. 7.

2/3

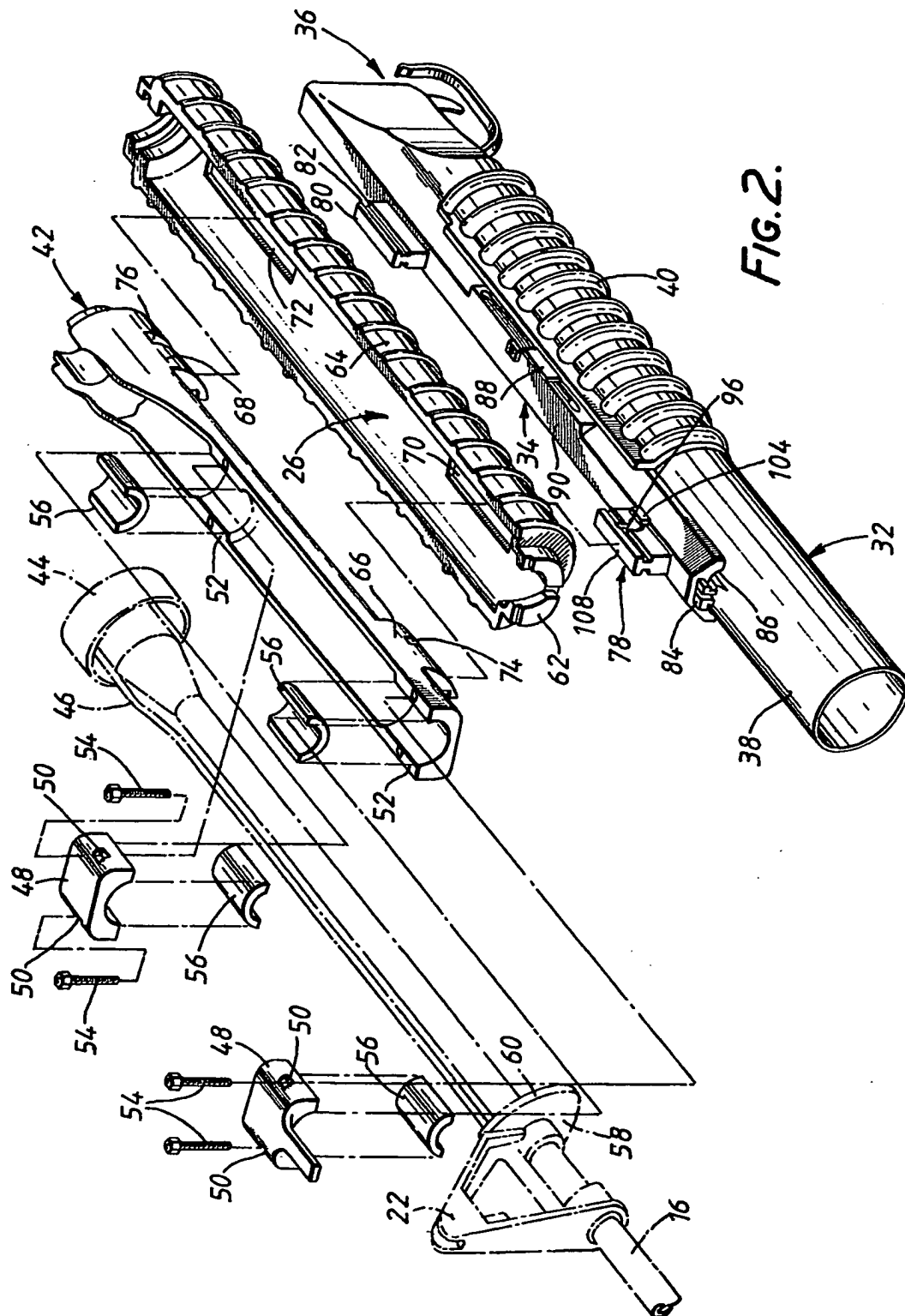
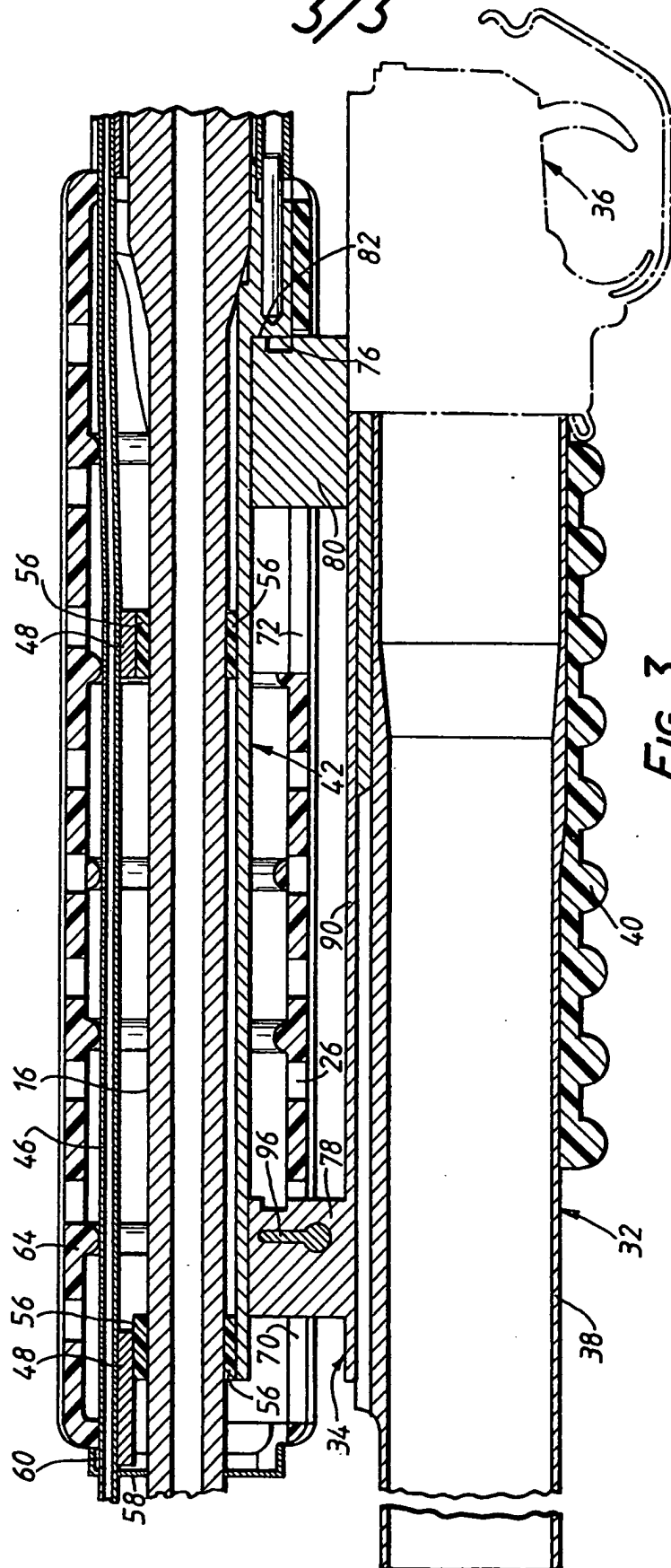


FIG. 2.

3/3



SPECIFICATION

Method and apparatus for reconfiguring automatic rifle to include grenade launching function

5 The present invention relates broadly to the field of firearms. More narrowly, the invention relates to automatic rifle technologies and to specifics of that field dealing with the reconfiguration of automatic
10 rifles to enable them to be used as grenade launchers. A preferred aspect of the invention provides apparatus for reconfiguring such a weapon for quick attachment and detachment of a grenade launcher. The invention also includes a method for
15 so reconfiguring an automatic rifle.

As warfare has progressed through the ages, weapons more and more sophisticated have evolved. While the earliest weapons were extremely rudimentary and capable of killing only a
20 single one of the enemy's soldiers, modern weapon technology has enabled a single combatant to fire a multiplicity of projectiles in a very short period of time. Such weapons have drastically increased the effectiveness of a single soldier
25 therefore.

The automatic rifle is a weapon that can fire a number of rounds in quick succession. Such operation is accomplished in view of the fact that the functions of firing and reloading are performed by
30 the weapon itself. These functions include firing the cartridge, withdrawing the bolt, ejecting the spent cartridge case, cocking the hammer, forcing the bolt forward, and inserting a fresh cartridge into the chamber ready to fire. The energy for per-
35 forming these functions is provided in one of two ways; by the pressure of the gas produced by the firing of the cartridges (in gas operated weapons) or by the recoil of the weapon itself.

Another type of weapon which has altered the
40 face of conventional warfare is the grenade launcher. The M79 grenade launcher is a shoulder fired weapon which has been used by the United States Army now for some time. While the effectiveness of hand-thrown grenades is limited in
45 both distance and accuracy, weapons such as the M79 improve the accuracy with which a grenade can be projected and certainly greatly extend the distance over which grenades can be projected.

The M79 grenade launcher is a dedicated
50 weapon. That is, it is used for one purpose and not in combination with other weapons.

More recently, the M203 grenade launcher has been developed and implemented as a weapon
55 system in the arsenal of the armed forces of the United States of America. The M203 is the successor of the M79. The desirability of the M203 as compared to the M79 resides in the fact that it fulfils a requirement for a rifle/grenade launcher pack-
60 age, whereas the M79 was only a dedicated grenade launcher.

The M203 is a weapon system that, when operational, is attached to an M16 rifle. Although relatively light in weight, it nevertheless does add
65 some additional weight to the rifle with which it is used. Optimally, the weapon carried by an infantry

soldier should be as light as possible at any particular time.

According to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of reconfiguring an automatic rifle, having an elongated barrel and a hand guard encircling at least a portion of the barrel, and a grenade launcher, to afford quick connect and disconnect of the grenade launcher, comprising the steps of:

- 70 (a) providing upper and lower rack means each having one or more matable fittings to enable selective attachment and detachment of one with respect to the other;
- 75 (b) removing the hand guard from the rifle;
- 80 (c) securing the upper rack means to the barrel of the rifle with its matable fitting or fittings depending for access by the matable fittings of the lower rack;
- 85 (d) forming in the hand guard one or more access ports matched to the number of matable fittings on each rack means;
- (e) reattaching the hand guard to the rifle to enclose the upper rack means, yet permit mating of the fitting or fittings carried by the lower rack means with that or those carried by the upper rack means through the access port or ports; and
- 90 (f) mounting the lower rack means to the grenade launcher to suspend the launcher therefrom with the matable fitting or fittings free to be inserted through the access port or ports.

According to a second aspect of the invention, there is provided apparatus for configuring and deconfiguring an automatic rifle and a grenade launching device to be associated therewith, comprising:

- 100 (a) an upper rack including means for securing said rack to a barrel of the rifle;
- (b) a lower rack having means for suspending the grenade launching device therefrom;
- 105 (c) quick connect/disconnect means carried by said upper and lower racks for selectively mating and unmating said racks with respect to one another; and
- (d) a hand guard attachable to the rifle to enclose said upper rack and a portion of the barrel of the rifle to which said upper rack is secured, said guard having at least one aperture formed therein to afford to said quick connect/disconnect means carried by said lower rack access to said quick connect/disconnect means carried by said upper rack so that said racks can be mated and unmated with respect to one another.

The present invention permits selective and rapid configuration and deconfiguration of an automatic rifle as a grenade launcher.

The preferred manner of practicing the method of the invention contemplates providing upper and lower rack means, each carrying a pair of mating fittings. It will be understood, however, that the invention encompasses methods utilising either single or multiple fittings carried by each of the rack means.

The apparatus of the invention includes in a preferred embodiment, a pair of apertures formed therein to afford access for the mating fittings car-

ried by the lower rack to the mating fittings carried by the upper rack.

One embodiment of the invention provides an axial abutment carried by the upper rack at a location rearwardly of the rearward of the two fittings carried by the upper rack. The abutment can be spaced at a distance from the rearward upper rack fitting so that, when the upper and lower racks are in a mated configuration, a shoulder carried by the lower rack is in engagement with the abutment. Such structuring enables the abutment to absorb the force of recoil generated by the grenade launcher when it is fired. The full effect of that force, therefore, is not brought to bear upon the linkages between the upper and lower rack fittings.

The apparatus of the invention envisages various structures for accomplishing the mating of the upper and lower racks. In one embodiment, forward and rearward T-shaped fittings are carried by the lower rack and correspondingly located fittings are carried by the upper rack, each of the upper rack fittings having formed therein a T-shaped channel to receive slidably its corresponding lower rack fitting.

It is also provided for the grenade launcher to be locked into a fixed axial position relative to the rifle by providing means for locking the upper and lower rack against relative axial movement when they are in a desired mated configuration. One locking means incorporates a detent disposed for movement reciprocally generally perpendicular to a surface of a lower rack fitting which is receivable within the T-shaped channel formed in the corresponding upper rack fitting. The corresponding upper rack fitting can be provided with an aperture to receive the detent when the upper and lower racks are properly mated. Preferably, the detent is biased toward a position at which it is received within the aperture in the upper rack fitting.

The present invention therefore provides both a method and apparatus for reconfiguring an automatic rifle so that a grenade launcher can be quickly and easily mated thereto for operation.

For a better understanding of the invention and to show how the same can be carried into effect, reference will now be made, by way of example only, to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an automatic rifle reconfigured in accordance with the present invention and showing a grenade launching device attached thereto;

Figure 2 is an exploded perspective view illustrating in detail the various component parts of the apparatus of the invention and the manner in which they are assembled;

Figure 3 is a side sectional view illustrating a grenade launcher mated to an automatic rifle according to the present invention;

Figure 4 is an enlarged, perspective, exploded view illustrating the manner in which a fitting carried by the lower rack of the rifle is mated to and locked against relative axial movement with respect to a fitting carried by the upper rack;

Figure 5 is a bottom sectional view as taken through guides on the sides of a fitting carried by

the lower rack;

Figure 6 is a view similar to *Figure 4*, illustrating another locking mechanism; and

Figure 7 is a side sectional view taken generally along the line 7-7 of *Figure 6*.

Referring now to the drawings wherein like reference numerals denote like elements throughout the several views, *Figure 1* illustrates an automatic rifle 10 modified according to the present invention. The rifle 10 includes a central breech portion 12, a butt 14 extending rearwardly from the breech portion 12, a barrel 16, having a flash arrester 18 at the forward end 20 thereof, extending forwardly from the breech portion 12, a forward sight 22, a transport handle 24 which includes a rear sight (not shown), a hand guard 26 intermediate the forward sight 22 and the transport handle 24, a grip and trigger assembly 28, and a magazine 30. The rifle 10 is shown as having a grenade launcher 32 mated to the weapon beneath the hand guard 26 by use of apparatus in accordance with the present invention. The grenade launcher 32 is shown as suspended from a lower rack 34, and it includes a trigger mechanism portion 36, a barrel 38, and its own hand guard 40 encircling a portion of the barrel 38.

Figures 2 and 3 illustrate in detail upper and lower racks 42, 34 used to configure the rifle 10 for quick attachment of a grenade launcher 32 thereto and release therefrom. Referring first to *Figure 2*, the barrel 16 of the rifle 10 and various associated components are illustrated in phantom line. The forward sight 22 is illustrated at its location proximate the end of the barrel 16 remote from where the breech 12 would be, if shown, and an annular collar 44 is shown at the opposite end of the barrel 16. This collar 44 is used for holding the hand guard 26 in place. A gas tube 46 is shown externally of the barrel 16, extending from the location of the forward sight 22 to the annular collar 44. The gas tube 46 communicates with the barrel 16 at a location proximate the forward sight 22 and functions to channel gas, generated by combustion within the barrel 16 to propel the bullet therethrough, back to the breech 12 in order to effect the automatic functioning of the weapon. The tube 46 passes through the collar 44 and back down into the breech 12.

An upper rack 42 is mounted to the barrel 10 by appropriately structured brackets 48. Forward and rearward upper brackets 48 having screw holes 50 formed therein mate with corresponding portions 52 of the upper rack 42 and are secured together by appropriate screws 54. The brackets 48 and their corresponding portions 52 of the upper rack 42 encircle the barrel 16 and, in combination with bifurcated insulating sleeve portions 56, function to hold the upper rack 42 securely to the barrel 16.

A hand guard 26 is secured to the barrel 16 by means of the annular collar 44 proximate the breech 12 and a front plate 58 having a lip 60 to enclose a front-most portion 62 of the guard 26 therein. While only a bottom portion of the hand guard 26 is shown in *Figure 2*, it will be understood that with many weapons presently available,

the hand guard 26 will also comprise an upper portion to cover the barrel 16, as shown generally in Figure 1.

The lower portion of the hand guard 26 includes a wall 64 sufficiently spaced from the barrel 16 so that the upper rack 42 and fittings 66, 68 depending therefrom are completely enclosed within the wall 64. At the bottom of the guard 26, however, slits or access ports 70, 72 are provided in order to afford access to the mating fittings 66, 68 depending from the upper rack 42.

The drawings illustrate an upper rack 42 having forward and rearward mating fittings 66, 68 depending therefrom. The forward fitting 66 includes a notch 74 in one side thereof for a purpose which will be described hereinafter. The upper rack 42 is shown as having an abutment 76 immediately behind the rearward fitting 68. As will be seen subsequently within this document, a rearward mating fitting 80 of the lower rack 34, when mated with the rearward fitting 68 of the upper rack 42, positions a shoulder 82 thereof in engagement with the abutment 76 so that, when the grenade launcher 32 is fired, the bulk of the force generated by the firing will be absorbed by the abutment 76.

The lower rack 34 mounts a grenade launcher barrel 38. Mounting can be effected by providing a rail 84 on the barrel 38 which rides in a track 86 on the underside of the rack 34. The barrel 38 is attached to the rack 34 by sliding it axially relative to the rack 34 with the rail means 84 carried by the barrel 38 of the grenade launcher 32 being received within the track 86 formed in the underside of the rack 34. The barrel 38 can be locked against axial movement relative to the rack 34 by appropriate locking means such as a pivotably mounted lever 88 which carries a detent (not shown) receivable in an aperture (also not shown) formed in the barrel rail means 84.

An upwardly facing surface 90 of the lower rack 34 has, mounted thereon, a pair of mating fittings 78, 80, each having a T-shaped cross section taken along a plane generally transverse to the longitudinal axis of the rack 34. The size of these fittings 78, 80 is such that they can pass through the slits or access portions 70, 72 formed in the hand guard 26. They are spaced from one another a distance which is the same as the spacing between fittings 66, 68 carried by the upper rack 42 so that, when the access ports 70, 72 are spaced at a similar distance, the fittings 78, 80 carried by the lower rack 34 can be inserted through the ports 70, 72 and into engagement with the fittings 66, 68 carried by the upper rack 42.

As best seen in Figures 4 and 6 in which the reference numerals of the forward fitting 66 and its associated parts are shown but which reference numerals will now be accompanied by the reference numerals associated with rearward fitting 68, the fittings 66, 68 carried by the upper rack 42 have T-shaped channels 92, 94 formed therein in order to receive the T-shaped fittings 78, 80 carried by the lower rack 34. The upper and lower rack fittings 66, 68, 78, 80 can be axially aligned and then slid relative to one another in order to effect mat-

ing.

It will be understood that the access ports 70, 72 provided in the hand guard 26 will be of a length in order to accommodate such mating. As can be seen, the ports 70, 72 will have to be at least twice the length of the fittings 78, 80 carried by the lower rack 34. The dimensions of the ports 70, 72 will have to accommodate not only the lengths of the lower rack fittings 78, 80 as they are inserted therethrough, but need also accommodate the fittings 78, 80 as they are slid axially into the upper rack fittings 66, 68.

Figure 3 illustrates a configuration wherein a grenade launching device 32 is mated to an automatic rifle 10. As seen in Figure 3, a shoulder 82 which forms a portion of the rearward fitting 80 carried by the lower rack 34 is in engagement with the abutment 76 formed at the back end of the upper rack 42. It is because of this positioning that the bulk of the force generated by the firing of the grenade launcher 32 will not be applied to the linkages between the fittings 66, 68, 78, 80.

Figures 4 and 5 illustrate a preferred arrangement for locking the lower rack 34 against axial movement relative to the upper rack 42. As previously indicated, the forward fitting 66 of the upper rack 42 has, formed therein, a notch 74 on one side thereof. The forward fitting 78 carried by the lower rack 34 includes a detent 96 which is mounted for reciprocation in a direction generally transverse to the direction along which the fittings 66, 78 are mated. The detent 96 is normally biased outwardly so that, when the fittings 66, 78 are in a mated relationship, it will snap into the notch 74 in the upper rack fitting 66.

The detent 96 can be bevelled along the edge 98 first entering the channel 92 into which the lower rack fitting 78 is inserted in order to facilitate overcoming of the bias of the detent 96 to allow mating. Similarly, an edge 100 of the track 102 first engaged by the detent 96 can also be bevelled in order to further facilitate mating. These bevels can ride up one another in order to urge the detent 96 inwardly. Once the detent 96 becomes registered with the notch 74, it will automatically snap outwardly to be received in the notch 74.

Means are provided for overcoming the bias of the detent 96 urging into the notch 74 when it is desirable to remove the grenade launcher 32 from the rifle 10. A button 104, rigidly secured to the detent 96 and accessible when the fittings 66, 78 are mated, is carried by the lower rack fitting 78 for this purpose. When the operator of the weapon desires to remove the launcher 32 from the rifle 10, this button 104 can be moved inwardly, and the detent 96 will also move inwardly. At its innermost position, the detent 96 will not obstruct axial movement of the lower rack 34 relative to the upper rack 42, and the fittings 66, 78 can be separated by moving the lower rack 34 axially relative to the upper rack 42 in a direction opposite that in which it is moved in mating the two together.

Figures 6 and 7 illustrate an alternative arrangement for locking the racks 34, 42 against relative axial movement. The lower rack fitting 78 can carry

a detent 106 in an upper surface 108 thereof. The detent 106 may be biased upwardly by an appropriate means such as a spring 110. An aperture 112 can be formed at a corresponding location in a downwardly facing surface of the upper rack fitting 66 to which the lower fitting 78 is to be mated. The outer surface of the detent 106 can be bevelled or rounded in order to facilitate mating and unmating. Mating and unmating can be accomplished by imparting a quick, jerking motion to the grenade launcher device 32 relative to the rifle 10. If desired, the downwardly facing surface of the upper rack fitting 66 can be sloped in order to facilitate the overcoming of the detent bias.

CLAIMS

1. A method of reconfiguring an automatic rifle, having an elongated barrel and a hand guard encircling at least a portion of the barrel, and a grenade launcher, to afford quick connect and disconnect of the grenade launcher, comprising the steps of:

(a) providing upper and lower rack means each having one or more matable fittings to enable selective attachment and detachment of one with respect to the other;

(b) removing the hand guard from the rifle;

(c) securing the upper rack means to the barrel of the rifle with its matable fitting or fittings depending for access by the matable fittings of the lower rack;

(d) forming in the hand guard one or more access ports matched to the number of matable fittings on each rack means;

(e) reattaching the hand guard to the rifle to enclose the upper rack means, yet permit mating of the fitting or fittings carried by the lower rack means with that or those carried by the upper rack means through the access port or ports; and

(f) mounting the lower rack means to the grenade launcher to suspend the launcher therefrom with the matable fitting or fittings free to be inserted through the access port or ports.

2. A method of reconfiguring an automatic rifle and a grenade launcher to afford quick connect and disconnect of the grenade launcher, substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Figures 1 to 3 of the accompanying drawings, optionally as modified by Figures 4 and 5 or Figures 6 and 7.

3. Apparatus for configuring and deconfiguring an automatic rifle and a grenade launching device to be associated therewith, comprising:

(a) an upper rack including means for securing said rack to a barrel of the rifle;

(b) a lower rack having means for suspending the grenade launching device therefrom;

(c) quick connect/disconnect means carried by said upper and lower racks for selectively mating and unmating said racks with respect to one another; and

(d) a hand guard attachable to the rifle to enclose said upper rack and a portion of the barrel of the rifle to which said upper rack is secured, said

guard having at least one aperture formed therein to afford to said quick connect/disconnect means carried by said lower rack access to said quick connect/disconnect means carried by said upper rack so that said racks can be mated and unmated with respect to one another.

4. Apparatus in accordance with claim 3 wherein said guard has two apertures, spaced from one another axially with respect to the longitudinal axis of the rifle barrel, formed therein, and wherein said quick connect/disconnect means comprises:

(a) forward and rearward fittings carried by said upper rack and spaced at axial locations proximate the apertures formed in said guard; and

(b) forward and rearward fittings carried by said lower rack and spaced at axial locations at a distance from one another substantially the same as the distance by which said fittings carried by said upper rack are spaced, fittings carried by said lower rack being matable with corresponding or fittings carried by said upper rack.

5. Apparatus in accordance with claim 4 wherein said upper rack includes an abutment located axially rearwardly from said rearward fitting carried thereby, and wherein said rearward fitting carried by said lower rack includes a shoulder engaging said abutment when said lower rack is mated to said upper rack, whereby when said apparatus configures a rifle, said abutment receives the force of recoil resulting from the firing of the grenade launching device to relieve stress that would otherwise be imposed upon said fittings.

6. Apparatus in accordance with claim 4 or 5, wherein said quick connect/disconnect means comprises forward and rearward T-sectioned fittings carried by said lower rack, said fittings having laterally extending arms, and forward and rearward fittings carried by said upper rack, each of said upper rack fittings having formed therein a T-shaped channel fixed and shaped to receive slidably a corresponding one of said lower rack fittings.

7. Apparatus in accordance with claim 6 further comprising means for locking said upper and lower racks against relative axial movement when said racks are in mated configuration.

8. Apparatus in accordance with claim 7 wherein said locking means comprises a lower rack fitting including a reciprocally mounted detent disposed on a surface of said fitting receivable within the T-shaped channel formed in the corresponding upper rack fitting, and a corresponding upper rack fitting having an aperture formed therein to receive said detent when said upper and lower racks are properly mated.

9. Apparatus in accordance with claim 8 further including means biasing said detent towards a position wherein it can be received within said aperture.

10. Apparatus for configuring and deconfiguring an automatic rifle and a grenade launching device to be associated therewith, substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to, and as shown in, Figures 1 to 3 of the accompanying drawings, optionally modified by Figures 4 and 5

or Figures 6 and 7.

11. An automatic rifle which has been configured by the method claimed in claim 1 or 2.

12. An automatic rifle carrying a grenade launcher through apparatus as claimed in any one of claims 3 to 10.

Printed in the UK for HMSO, D8818935, 5/86, 7102.

Published by The Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, WC2A 1AY, from which copies may be obtained.

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- ☐ BLACK BORDERS
- ☐ IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- ☐ FADED TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☐ BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING
- ☐ SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- ☐ COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS
- ☐ GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS
- ☐ LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT
- ☒ REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY
- ☐ OTHER: _____

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.